1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15

Maricopa. The reason is intelligible, since these Yuman remnants have been thoroughly incorporated in the Maricopa community for the better part of a century. The Halchidhoma fled the Colorado about 1825–30, going to Sonora, and shortly after joining the Maricopa near the Pima. Ten years later the linked Kohuana and Halyikwamai followed them eastward. The Kaveltcadom joined the Maricopa community at about the same time.

Population estimates are available from the late eighteenth and middle nineteenth centuries. In a tabular statement in 1776, Garcés set the number of Halchidhoma and Cocomaricopa each at 2500. These Cocomaricopa include the Opa of those days, together being the Maricopa and Kaveltcadom of the present paper. Previously (May 1774) he had written of the Cocomaricopa-Opa that "it appears to me that they number no less than 2500 souls between Agua Caliente and the villages of La Pasión de Tucavi [near Hassayampa Creek]," the whole span of their territory. He repeated this (November 1775), "It appears to me that this nation will number some 30 hundred souls," evidently again including those both above and below Gila Bend. This total for the combined Maricopa-Kaveltcadom is inferentially confirmed by Anza (November 1775), who gives a careful estimate of those below Gila Bend: "For, most of this tribe having come before me with the intention of not living hidden now, because of the peace which they enjoy, as well as to receive the presents .... for which purpose I have convoked them, there have assembled on the way from San Simón y Judas de Opasoitac [Gila Bend] to here [San Bernardino, above the Mohawk Mountains] scarcely fifteen hundred persons." It is palpable that he omits the population north of the Bend, where Garcés noted that the settlements were very populous. In his complete diary Anza offers direct confirmation: "The Opa or Cocomaricopa tribe .... apparently does not reach three thousand persons." The numbers seen at various villages are cited by these gentry, but they are not significant because there is no way of knowing how many had flocked to see the strangers. However, Anza (December 8, 1775) abruptly revised his estimates downward, reporting

1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15

114 that the inhabitants of the Colorado, and the "Cocomaricopas,
161 including the Opas," must be a third less than he had previously
175 reported.[1]

Fifteen hundred to two thousand is not an impossible number for the Maricopa and Kaveltcadom jointly in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. On the other hand, the same number for the Halchidhoma may well be too large. Garcés' opportunities for observation were poor. Kroeber believes that Garcés overestimated all the smaller groups on the Colorado and prefers to believe the Halchidhoma about one thousand at that time.[2]

In 1852 Bartlett credited the Pima and Maricopa jointly with not above two thousand and quoted approvingly Johnston, who estimated them as over this number. "Of the number stated by me, I was told that two thirds were Pimos,"[3] a proportion that seems to hold from the century before. By this time the Maricopa had received accessions of Halchidhoma, Kohuana, Halyikwamai, and Kaveltcadom, who collectively may have comprised half the number of these "Maricopa."

They are reported to have dwindled to 386 in 1910.[4] Today Maricopa and Halchidhoma constitute the bulk of the population, being represented in about equal numbers.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION FROM NATIVE ACCOUNTS

101 The ethnic configuration at the opening of the nineteenth cen-
173 tury was described by the Maricopa as follows. The Maricopa settlements clustered on both sides of the middle Gila near Secate (at the foot of Pima Butte). They called themselves pipai' or pipa's, "men." Since their languages are identical, this was also the name the Halchidhoma applied to themselves; for distinction, they called each other respectively paĭnya', "eastern men," or pa'ĭnyaxa'na, "true eastern people," and xaltcaðð'm.

[1] Coues, I, 123; II, 442; Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*, II, 375, 388; III, 31; IV, 63; V, 304–5.

[2] Kroeber, *Handbook*, pp. 796, 799, 883.

[3] Bartlett, *Personal Narrative*, II, 263.

[4] Dixon, *Indian Population*, p. 18. [Text continues on page 6]

1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15

the river). "The Halchidhoma were more numerous than any other tribe on the Colorado;" a doubtful statement. But they had a number of villages along the river. "A single village of houses close together might cover this farm [forty acres]. If one visited from village to village, it would take three days." At any rate their number was considerable; the 2,500 numbered by Garcés in 1776 may be an overestimate, but not an impossible one.

The location of the Halchidhoma in the summer of 1776 was recorded by Garcés.[23] Fourteen leagues south of a stream identifiable as Williams River he arrived at the northernmost group of their rancherías on the left bank, styling them San Antonio. Two leagues below were the Rancherías de Santa Coleta, "much abounding in crops." Two and a half leagues more brought him to the Laguna de la Trinidad, where he was "detained to talk with the old men," presumably at a settlement at this place. Crossing to the right bank, after half a league he found the Rancherías de la Asumpcion. Two and a half leagues below on the same side were several rancherías (Lagrimas de San Pedro). In the next five and a half leagues he passed "two rancherías and some ranchos" and crossing again to the Arizona side, found another ranchería. A final step of a league and a half brought him to the most southerly of the Halchidhoma settlements. This was, by his reckoning, sixteen and a half leagues (about forty-five miles) above the mouth of the Gila. None of the points in Halchidhoma territory is easily identified, but the span of their holdings is clear. It stretched on both sides of the Colorado for some forty miles (fourteen and a half leagues) from a point about that distance below Williams River to forty-five miles above the Gila. Making due allowance for both his circuitous route and the winding of the Colorado, we can place this middle third roughly from somewhat below Parker to above the Trigo Mountains. This is the region cited by my informants for the half century following.

His earlier route of May 1774 is even more difficult to trace, but leaves clearly the impression that he found the Halchidhoma in the same district. Some of the place names are duplicated in the two accounts. Leaving Agua Caliente, he reached the Colorado at a point which Bolton plausibly suggests was in the vicinity of Ehrenburg. Two leagues southwest was the home of the chief, "where assembled many Jalchedunes who lived down the river." He found these Indians through a district of ten leagues north of this point, all on the Arizona side.[24]

Attacked by both Yuma and Mohave, the Halchidhoma were constantly forced to shift their position. There is some recollection of having lived at first nearer the Yuma.

When the Yuma killed some of our men, we moved a little farther up the river each time and settled again. When we moved closer to the Mohave, they came

[23] Coues, II, 423–30.

[24] Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*, II, 376–87.

1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa

714 their lariats as tight as possible; for the double purpose, I suppose, of bracing their bodies, and of protecting their vital parts from arrows. Those who possessed neither [trade] shirts nor blankets, remained as nature made them, with the addition of a little paint. On their head dresses, they had all bestowed more attention than on their bodies. Some had them plastered with clay, so as to resemble huge turbans. Others had decorated the great club of hair which hung down their backs with bits of scarlet cloth, but more of them with the richly-figured sashes or belts of their own manufacture. Some again wore their hair in braids tastefully wound around their heads, intermingled with pieces of scarlet cloth; while a few, less particular as to their appearance, wore it clubbed up in a huge mass."[11]

701 War parties comprised relatively large bodies of men, at least against the Yuma, although fewer may have participated against the Yavapai. Kutox persistently mentioned two hundred as the number in a party: while this need not be taken literally, it does indicate the order of their numbers. This is in striking contrast [171] to the handful of raiders which the mountain tribes of Arizona mustered at any one time, and indicates clearly that warfare was a national affair of the sort carried on by the lower Colorado tribes. The contrast with the mountain tribes is not one of rela- [161] tive populations because the Maricopa were not very numerous in the second quarter of the last century, the period to which our data relate.

The organization of the parties was simple. There was a battle leader, one or two individuals who bore feathered pikes (the "battle standards" of the Yuma), several champions, and shamans who used their clairvoyant abilities to seek out the enemy and who tended the wounded. All these men had their functions [787] by reason of special powers they had dreamed. Not one of them was more than a leader: they were not officers to issue orders. It seems reasonably clear that the tribal chief was not ordinarily war leader. Yet one at least among those is known to tradition as a warrior (p. 157).

701 There was but one battle leader at a time among the Maricopa. 787 He was the only man who had the requisite dreams of war, and when he died, another dreamed in his stead. The dreams dwelt on surmounting dangers and killing the enemy. In his dreams he saw clouds of little flies (called kumanyihwi') fighting in the air,

[11] *Personal Narrative*, II, 216.

2:Bartlett G-5 (1850-1853) 1854
NT15 River Yumans NT15
Pima NU29

be safe in saying, that the system is more extensively and methodically practised than elsewhere. The Yumas, and other tribes on the Colorado irrigate their lands, and raise wheat, corn, melons, etc. The Moquis and the Navajos, far to the north, do the same; and the warlike Apaches, who are more nomadic in their habits than any tribe west of the Rocky Mountains, raise corn when driven to extremities. But the Pimos and Coco-Maricopas have made agriculture more of a system. Their lands are better irrigated, their crops are larger, and the flour which they make from their wheat and maize is quite as good as the Mexicans make, except in their grist-mills.

I am inclined to think that Major Emory in his Report has greatly over-estimated the number of these people. He states, that "the population of the Pimos and Coco-Maricopas together is estimated variously at from three to ten thousand, and that "the first is evidently too low."* From information obtained from the chiefs, and the Mexican officers in Sonora, I should not place them above two thousand. Captain Johnston,† another officer attached to the army under General Kearney's command, in estimating them as embracing "over two thousand souls," came very near the mark. Of the number stated by me, I was told that two thirds were Pimos.

Their complexion is a dark brown, differing from that of the red-skins east of the Rocky Mountains, and from the olive cast of the California tribes. The women have good figures, with full chests and finely

* Emory's Report, p. 80. † Johnston's Report, p. 599.

3: Whited G-5 (1890) 1894

NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa
Papago NU28
Pima NU29

PIMA AGENCY.

R Pi Pa 101 648

Reports of Special Agent STEPHEN WHITED on the Indians of the Gila River, Salt River, and Papago reservations, Pima agency, Maricopa Pima, and Pimal counties, Arizona, from August to November, 1890.

Names of Indian tribes or parts of tribes occupying said reservations: (a) On the Gila Bend reservation, Papabo; on the Gila River reservation, Maricopa and Pima; on the Salt River reservation, Maricopa and Pima; on the Papago reservation, Papabo.

The unallotted areas of these reservations are as follows: Gila Bend reservation, 22,391 acres, or 35 square miles; Gila River, 237,120 acres, or 356 square miles; Salt River, 46,720 acres, or 73 square miles; Papago, 70,080 acres, or 109.5 square miles. These reservations have been partially surveyed and some portions subdivided. They were established, altered, or changed as follows: Gila River, by act of Congress approved February 28, 1880 (11 U. S. Statu., p. 401); executive orders August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and November 15, 1883; Salt River, by executive order June 14, 1879; Papago, by executive order July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882 (22 U. S. Statu., p. 299); Gila Bend reservation created by executive order December 12, 1882.

● [161] Indian population June 1, 1890: Gila River, 3,823; Salt River, 968 (Pimas, 661; Maricopas, 313); Papagos, 5,152; total, 9,942.

This agency comprises the Gila River reservation, occupied by the Pimas; the Salt River reservation, inhabited by Pimas and Maricopas; the Papago reservation, and the Papagos off the reservation.

Pi 175 648 342 [241]

The Pima Indians were occupying the valley of the Gila when the white man first saw them in 1539, and they have remained there, a peaceable and friendly people. For many years this valley was a place of refuge for white men, for the Pimas protected and fed them from their scanty fare. These Indians have been self-supporting. But little is given them by the government except farming implements. Their chief productions are wheat, barley, beans, and melons. The typical Pima house is shaped somewhat like an inverted kettle. It is about 20 feet in diameter, has no windows, and only one low door. The civilized and educated Pima is not contented with this kind of house; hence he makes his house of adobes, with windows, doors, tables, beds, and cupboards. About 50 adobe houses are now built each year.

Pa 175 648

The Papagos inhabited the southern third portion of Arizona and the northern part of Sonora, Mexico, when the Europeans first met them in 1539–1540. They usually have a little better houses than the Pimas. Their teachers have generally been Catholics, but they are not making equal progress with the Pimas, excepting those who are in the government schools.

R 101 648 [161]

The Maricopas came from the Yuma tribe, who live on the Colorado river in California. They at one time assisted the Pimas in fighting the Apaches in the Gila valley, living at that time about 8 miles below the Sacaton agency, but because of the lack of water for irrigating purposes they left the old reservation about 15 years ago and went to the Salt River reservation, on the south bank of the Salt river, near Phenix, where they now are. They number only 315. They are a good-for-nothing sort of people, lazy, and fault-finding.

The Maricopas are decreasing in number.—C. W. CROUSE, United States Indian agent.

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The agency buildings at Sacaton are of adobe; one two-story, used as a dwelling, valued at $4,000; another of one-story, containing the agent's and the physician's offices, valued at $500; one used as a storeroom, $1,500; one as a blacksmith's shop, value, $800; sundry others used for storage, value, $300; total value, $7,100. The dwelling is in fair condition, and the others specified are in good condition.

GILA RIVER AND SALT RIVER RESERVATIONS.

Pi 131

The Pima tribe of Indians are on two reservations in Arizona, the larger commencing at the junction of the Gila and Salt rivers and running east on both sides of the Gila river about 32 miles, with an average breadth of 10.66 miles, containing 538 square miles or 357,120 acres. Along with the Pimas at Salt river are 315 Maricopas, and they will be considered as one people in writing about them. The southern limit of this reservation is latitude 33° north. The Salt River reservation lies about 12 miles east of the city of Phenix, and is mostly on the north side of the Salt river, extending easterly about 15 miles, and contains 73 square miles, or 46,720 acres.

Pi 13 241

About one-eighth of the Gila River reservation is mountainous, the remainder an arid waste. During the rainy season, however, sufficient grass is produced on the greater part of the reservation for pasturage for a limited number of animals. In the year 1890 about 6,000 acres of land were cultivated, yielding good crops of wheat and barley wherever the water supply was sufficient.

The Salt River reservation is similar to the Gila river country, except that a larger proportion of the surface is mountainous. During the dry season the bed of the Gila is often dry in places. The imperfection of any irrigating system yet devised by the Indians tends to reduce the agricultural product of the reservation from year to year. Below this agency 21 farms, which produced more than 400,000 pounds of wheat in 1890, have produced but a few pounds in 1890, on account of the scarcity of water when the crops were growing.

The altitude of the agency and this portion of the reservation is about 1,100 feet. The highest temperature for 1890 was 107°, and the lowest 28°. No record of the rainfall was kept, but it is believed that the quantity is very nearly the same as that recorded at Phenix, 40 miles distant, which was about 8 inches.

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a The statements giving tribes, areas, and laws for agencies are from the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890, pages 434–440. The population is the result of the census.

Maricopa being their Pima name. Emory states that they have moved gradually from the Gulf of California to their present location in juxtaposition with the Pima, Carson having found them, as late as 1826, at the mouth of the Gila. They joined the Pima, whose language they do not understand, for mutual protection

MARICOPA WOMAN. (AM. MUS. NAT. HIST.)

against their kindred, but enemies, the Yuma, and the two have ever since lived peaceably together. In 1775 the Maricopa and the Yuma were at war, and as late as 1857 the latter, with some Mohave and Yavapai, attacked the Maricopa near Maricopa Wells, s. Ariz., but with the aid of the Pima the Maricopa routed the Yuma and their allies, 90 of the 93 Yuma warriors being killed. After this disaster the Yuma never ventured so far up the Gila. Heintzelman states, probably correctly, that the Maricopa are a branch of the Cuchan (Yuma proper), from whom they separated on the occasion of an election of chiefs (H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 1857). Like the Pima, the Maricopa are agriculturists, and in habits and customs are generally similar to them. Venegas (Hist. Cal., II, 182, 185, 192, 1759) states that about 6,000 Pima and Cocomaricopa lived on Gila r. in 1742, and that they extended also to the Salado and the Verde; they are also said to have had some rancherias on the w. side of Colorado r., in a valley 36 leagues long. Garcés estimated the population at 3,000 in 1775. There were only 350 under the Pima school superintendent, Arizona, in 1905.

By act of Feb. 28, 1859, a reservation was set apart for the Maricopa and the

[P.806A]